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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1907.

Third Term Idea.

Out of 2,598 letters 1,627 advocate that Theodore Roosevelt shall serve another term of office as President.

This is the most significant feature of the national primary being conducted by The Times in conjunction with the leading papers of two-score other cities. The next most significant feature is that 971 of the answers propose other courses.

If this proportion shall be maintained by the remaining weeks of the letter-writing it will be revealing indeed. First, it will show that Theodore Roosevelt, as no President since Andrew Jackson, may expect to speak with deciding voice in the selection of his successor. Second, it will show that of citizens interested to participate in such an epistolary vote, 44 per cent are unalterably opposed to a third term, or anything having the appearance of a third term, for any man.

How About Retaliation?

A bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives the other day opening up most entertaining questions for journalists and others. By its provisions a sort of "unwritten law" in libel would be established, for it distinctly stipulates that anyone in the State shall have the free and untrammelled right, without penalty, either in the civil or criminal courts, to assault, punch, and disgrace the person of any proprietor, editor, or reporter of any newspaper that shall have printed false or defamatory matter about him.

Of course, that is a highly salutary and wise law, but it has one serious defect: No provision inflicts life imprisonment on the newspaper man who should happen to retaliate. There are editors and reporters who are neither worms nor weaklings and who would meet the assaulting avenger of his or his family's honor with a few short-arm jolts judiciously placed. Such calamities should, of course, have been provided against.

Let Him Get Away.

Up at Guilford, in the rugged State of Vermont, scores of hunters are reported on the trail of a noble black fox. The chase has been hot. But it is to be hoped the Yankee trappers will fail to secure their coveted prize.

To be sure, the perfect skin of the black fox is worth \$1,000 in the fur marts of the world, but that does not prove the necessity of pursuing this particular animal to his death. A black fox is a rare and wonderful animal, and wherever he lives there is a possibility of others like him coming into the world. Certainly such a remarkable exception to the laws of nature might be permitted, without any particular harm, to roam the woods and fields of Guilford unmolested.

This day old fellow, it is said, has been pursued time and again by the best dogs and the cleverest hunters in all the region where he makes his home, but up to the present writing he has succeeded in escaping both the fangs of the hounds and the bullets of his human pursuers. There is something inspiring, and in a sense pathetic, in the continued triumphs of an animal of this sort over the combined efforts of his natural enemies.

Just as there are those who grieve from a very true and creditable sentiment when a magnificent old mouse that has escaped death for many years is finally brought low, so there would be others, we believe, who would regret to hear that the \$1,000 clever old black fox of Guilford had been slain. More power, therefore, to his swift legs and more keenness to the clever brain that has thus far outwitted even that noble animal, man.

Why Either?

Among certain noted manufacturers there seems to be precious little sympathy for the movement which has now spread well over the country in behalf of children who are compelled to work under the age of fourteen. Only the other night at a banquet of the National Metal Trades Association in Boston, President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, pronounced the whole agitation as unworthy the attention of serious people.

"There are a few hysterical people scattered about the country," he

said, "who are talking much about child labor. As to the child labor craze, which is better for the boy: that he should work between eleven and fourteen years, or that he should be joining gangs to destroy property?"

With all proper respect for this man, who ranks high in the industrial life of the country, we see little sense in his query.

Why either? Is it necessary that the boy under fourteen, who does not work must be "joining gangs to destroy property?" The very opposite is the root of most of the objection to his labor, namely, that if he is not at work he is and must be in school, developing his brain and his body at the same time and making of him a better citizen in the days to come.

The trouble with such men as Van Cleave is that they allow no golden mean between the grinding toil imposed upon a lad under fourteen and the supposed running wild of that same boy if he does not labor. No argument of this sort can weaken in the slightest the force of the crusade against child labor in these United States.

Oklahoma's Fundamental Law.

The men who have made the new constitution for Oklahoma will find themselves made the butts of much ridicule, because they have put into it so much of what some people will call "radicalism," so many "governmental experiments." But the accusation will not worry the men who are responsible to the people of the new State, for they know more about modern constitutions than do their critics. They have made study of what other communities have accomplished or are trying to accomplish, and have been wise enough to profit by experience.

A vast deal of silly discussion is occurring over this Oklahoma constitution. If critics would inform themselves first, they would expose their ignorance with less nonchalance. If they would learn of the substance and the workings of modern constitutions—Federal and State alike—they would be convinced that there is room for improvement, and that Oklahoma, instead of striking out in a wilderness of experiment, is in fact following paths that have been trod by the feet of experience in Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and to no small extent by some of the newer States of this Union.

Oklahoma has undertaken to do in a State constitution what Australia did in a federal instrument: to profit by the experience of others, and to bring her fundamental law down to date. She has done in the main what most other States of this Union would do if they were given free hand to reorganize their constitutions and to get into step with current governmental ideas. The Oklahoma constitution, doubtless, will prove to have defects; but they will not prove half so serious as are those which, in the fundamental laws of most of the older States, have become ossified almost past the possibility of correction.

Three Things the Matter.

What's the matter with Washington?

This question evoked in yesterday's Times three distinct specifications in bar of the reassuring reply: "It's all right." They are briefly—

1. That the present government is not reflective of public opinion, in matters of taxation not well administered, and in Congress not so effectively represented as by a delegate elected from the District through a qualified suffrage.

2. That the city's development as a place of beauty is proceeding without the best effective observation of a general plan and without effective restrictions against inartistic adornment.

3. That the growth of the District is directly away from certain sections, and that those sections are now "neglected by the people who are residents there, by the District Commissioners, and by the General Government."

Louis P. Shoemaker, president of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, vice president of the Business Men's Association, and prominent operator in real estate, cites the first. Glenn Brown, secretary of the American Institute of Architects since 1899 and a foremost writer on municipal improvement, urges the second. Thomas W. Smith, once president of the Board of Trade, long at the head of the East Washington Citizens' Association, and a successful manufacturer, argues the third. Clearly they are not to be lightly put aside.

Today gives opportunity to discuss Mr. Shoemaker's reply only, and that briefly. Those of Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith, of no less interest, must be treated later in the week. And first Mr. Shoemaker contends:

That "annual taxation has been greatly increased in the District every three years, notwithstanding there existed no necessity for such extensive increase, except because of the fact that Congress refused to meet its share of the expense of the local government by complying with the compact of 1878." This is

the instrument Commissioner Macfarland has described as "ending the long neglect of the Capital by the National Government."

Furthermore, Mr. Shoemaker contends that the plans for the extension of District highways comprise "a great national street plan" of pretensions and cost far beyond the needs of the residents, and yet imposes the whole cost of that extension upon the 30,000 landholders of the District. Not only is this true of streets, he says, but the District has been made to pay half the cost of a reservation defined as a "national park for the benefit of the people of the United States," meaning Rock Creek Park.

Perhaps the most interesting single feature of Mr. Shoemaker's article is that which contradicts Mr. Macfarland's statement: "We have here real self-government." It is only fair to quote the former without abridgment:

Men in authority here or elsewhere who are not responsible to the people have decided to represent the interests of the people unless it be true that the American idea of government is wholly wrong. Because, however, the American idea is correct and ought to be enforced here as well as elsewhere, we find officials approving legislation derogatory to the interests of the taxpayers and without consulting them or first ascertaining their wishes with reference thereto.

One of our largest, if not our largest, taxpayers, remarked a few days ago that the District Commissioners had given their approval to a bill which directly affected his property, because it contemplated the taking of a large lot thereof, yet he knew nothing about it, though engaged in business here, until after it had been approved by the Commissioners, and passed by the House of Representatives. This is what some call a good administration. This may be what some call respect for the property rights of the citizen.

In this light it is that this citizen, though he labored with himself for years "to avoid public utterance in favor of a change" is now convinced that the District needs representation in Congress, and that such representatives "should be elected by the people." The declaration is not only extremely interesting but undeniably impressive.

It is regrettable that so many people seem determined to reopen the trouble with Japan. Just when the Administration has got it pretty well in hand and adjustment apparently assured, a lot of reckless folks are bobbing up with proposals to give the Philippines to Japan. These efforts to win the enmity of a country that has been traditionally our friend should be severely frowned upon.

If California will now set the fashion of punishing with equal severity both the givers and the takers of the bribes, all will be forgiven.

If Gen. Grenville M. Dodge wants to be a Senator, why not apply in the State of New York? That community is popularly supposed to have need of some Senatorial revision, and Iowa has other arrangements that the general will find hard to change.

Doubtless President Zelaya will reach for an angry else that he thinks might be useful in his business.

A woman named Schmidt jumped overboard in New York, and a man named Schmitz is about to be pushed overboard in San Francisco. This ought to be warning to the whole family to stick to the good old spelling.

Good evening; have you seized yourself of your share of that \$107,000,000?

TIMELY ADVICE.

Now this is all I have to say—
Keep 'em on.
To early spring fall not a prey.
Keep 'em on.
Think not because mild breezes blow
That we are done with sleet and snow.
It's quite a jump to June, you know.
Keep 'em on.
Let others foolish be, but you
Keep 'em on.
No matter what your neighbors do,
Keep 'em on.
I need not come right out, I ween,
For surely you are not that green.
I take it you know what I mean,
So keep 'em on.
—New York Herald.

CONSULAR CHIEF SOON TO BE NAMED

Monaghan's Successor May
Be Bennett, Hawley, or
"Davidson."

It was stated at the Department of Commerce and Labor today that a successor to Prof. J. C. Monaghan, chief of the consular division of the Bureau of Manufacturers, who resigned last week to devote his time to lecturing, will shortly be announced. Those who have been spoken of in the line of promotion are Acting Chief Clerk R. R. Bennett, C. S. Davidson, statistician, and E. M. Hawley, of the appointment division.

Prof. Monaghan was appointed chief of the consular division July 1, 1903. The position was in the classified service, but was excepted by executive order from the getting of pay into service, and by means of the executive order the place goes back in the classified and can be filled only by promotion or by an appointment.

Several weeks ago Prof. Monaghan secured leave of absence, going to his home in Madison, Wis., where he delivered a series of lectures. He met with such success that he determined to give all of his time to the lecture platform. He goes West from Madison to Butte, Mont., and from there by easy stages to San Francisco, where he will be joined by his wife and children. Prof. Monaghan was very popular with his clerks and the officials of the department, and it was with regret that Secretary Straus accepted his resignation.

SEEDS GROW AFTER 2,000 YEARS.

The extraordinary resuscitating power of light recently received a curious illustration in the silver mines at Laurium. A mine had been abandoned 2,000 years when some poppy seed was found beneath the slag. The slag being removed, the seed was placed in a glass jar covered with the most gorgeous poppies. After their twenty centuries' rest they had bloomed as vigorously as if they had been borne by flowers of yesterday.

ENLARGE IMMIGRATION AND ELLIS ISLAND HOSPITAL

Elaborate Arrangements for Isolation and Care of Contagious Diseases on Adjacent Artificial Area.

In order to economize space and give additional sleeping and dining room facilities \$65,000 will be expended in improving the immigration station at Ellis Island. Part of this sum will be devoted to the completion of the huge contagious disease hospital under course of construction on the artificial island adjoining Ellis Island.

Architects in the Treasury Department are working on plans for the proposed improvements. The money will be available July 1 of the present year. Work probably will begin in August or September.

Four hundred thousand dollars is to be spent on the main building, and the remaining \$25,000 will go toward completing the hospital. Congress was asked for \$15,000 for a new ferryboat, and \$20,000 for an ice plant, but declined to make either appropriation.

Quarters Are Cramped.

The station at Ellis Island was built at a time when immigrants were not

half so numerous as at present. The capacity of the building is 3,000. On many occasions more than 6,000 immigrants have been accommodated, although half the number were huddled up on the floor and two score or more were crowded into one small room. The number of immigrants having more than doubled, Commissioner Sargent deems it necessary to enlarge the building.

The artificial island upon which the hospital is being built has been completed for some time, costing the Government about \$150,000. It contains approximately five acres of land, and is 250 feet wide and 800 or 900 feet long.

To Prevent Contagion.

It is removed only about 50 feet from Ellis Island, which distance is considered adequate, according to the quarantine regulations, to prevent the spread of disease. There will be practically a series of hospitals, each one set apart for a given disease.

Senate to Classify New Oklahoma Members

Question of Long and Short Term Decided
by Lot, as Was Done in 1867, When
Nebraska Was Admitted to Union.

The two Senators who will come from Oklahoma next winter will break up the present equitable division of the Senate into three classes of thirty Senators each, and the problem of assigning the new men to their proper classes has been giving concern to the Senate.

The Constitution provides that the Senators shall be divided into three classes, as nearly as possible equal in number, the membership of each class being determined by the date of expiration of terms. Thus at present there are thirty members of each class. Those whose terms expire in 1909 constitute the first class, those expiring in 1911 the second, and those in 1913 the third class.

Will Determine by Lot.

Adding two Senators gives a number not divisible by three, and the question is whether the two new Senators shall go into the 1909, 1911, or 1913 class. It has been decided that this shall be determined by lot. The State of Oklahoma will not be permitted to select one man for the longer and the other for the shorter term. The Senate and the fates must decide that.

Not since March 4, 1867, has there been a similar problem in the present situation. Prior to that date there had been thirty-six States, with seventy-two Senators, and the number was divisible by three. When the Senate came to classifying the two new Nebraska Senators who came in on that date, the State having just been admitted—there was a deal of discussion and worried over it. The new Nebraska men were Thayer and Tipton.

How Terms Were Settled.

The Senate after much consideration solemnly:

"Resolved, That the Senate proceed to ascertain the classes to which the Sen-

ators from Nebraska shall be assigned.

For this purpose three papers of equal size, marked respectively 1, 2, and 3, shall be deposited in a box, and each of the new Senators shall draw one. The number thereon shall indicate the class to which he shall be assigned."

No. 1 drew a term of two years, No. 2 a term of four, and No. 3 a term of six years. Senator Thayer drew No. 2 and Senator Tipton No. 1. Class No. 3 was left with a vacancy, and when Colorado came in in 1876, there was another earnest consideration of the problem. Finally it was decided to place in a box two papers, one marked 3, and the other a blank. This was to give assurance that Class 3, in which there was a vacancy, should first be filled out. After that the Senate, assigning the extra Senator would be settled later.

Chaffee Got Long Term.

Senator-elect Chaffee drew first, being alphabetically he was so entitled as against Teller. He drew No. 3, and was assigned to the third class, giving him six years to serve. Then there were placed in the box two numbers, 1 and 2, and Teller drew No. 1, getting a two-year term. It was an inauspicious beginning of a career that kept Teller in the Senate nearly all the time until today; while Chaffee, who had luck with the lots, has long since been almost forgotten.

When North Dakota came into the Union it elected two Senators. The Legislature was completely controlled by Gilbert Pierce, and adopted a resolution that he was to be designated for the longer term and his colleague for the shorter. The Senate calmly ignored this, ordered the two to draw lots, and Pierce drew the short term. He served two years and never came back.

Senate Will Fix Terms.

Oklahomans are writing to Washington for information about this matter. They have been told that the State's function will end when it shall have elected two men to the Senate for indeterminate terms. The Senate will do the rest. There will be no quarreling over the long and short term.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Miss Maude Rodney, an artist's model, of 131 West Forty-second street, was probably dis-

figured for life from a spirit lamp when her hair caught fire while she was having it dressed at 124 West Fortieth street.

Miss Rodney was accompanied by "Tack," a prize-winning Boston bull terrier that has been her faithful companion for years. The dog leaped upon her and tried to fight the flames, but only burned himself. He seized her skirts in his teeth and pulled Miss Rodney into the store, where she could be seen from the street.

It has been Miss Rodney's boast that her hair was nine-tenths of her beauty, and artists have sought her when they wished a model for an ideal head.

Sailed His Boat
A Mile Over Land

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 25.—Capt. William Tobey, of East Norwalk, claims the distinction of being the only man who ever sailed a boat over land. The land was creek mud, and his boat was a sharp thirty-five mile.

While waiting for the tide to rise that he might go yesterday morning Captain Tobey set his sails to dry. There was almost a gale blowing at the time, and the first the captain knew he was spinning over the mud flats. He kept it in his teeth and pulled the channel, but steered on the mud all the way to Gregory's Point, a distance of almost a mile.

Sailing on the mud is a feat not considered in boating annals. It is held that the heavy ice of the protracted winter season had leveled and hardened the mud, yet leaving it with a moist surface which permitted the feat.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW.

An international motor-boat exhibition will be held from June 15 to 30 next, in Kiel, under the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia, and supported by the Imperial navy, the German Sea Fisheries Union, and other bodies.

Essentials of Beauty, Coloring and Bearing, Photographs Don't Show

Correspondent Holds That While Women Pictured
In Sunday Times' Contest Are Lovely, Highest
Attributes Cannot Be Judged From
Counterfeit Presentments.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

It is a laudable enterprise you have undertaken to determine as nearly as possible who is the most beautiful woman in Washington. Yet I would submit to you that the method of judging this from mere photographs is not a complete one. A photograph may, if the photographer be an artist, disclose some points of beauty of contour in the face and head and bust; but the higher essentials of beauty cannot be reached by photographs. A woman may have exquisite color and complexion; she may have hands and feet of rare perfection; her smile may reveal expression far lovelier than mere form or flesh-charts; her voice may have divine charm, coming from purity and sweetness and amiability of disposition; her walk and pose may show graces of person beyond the symmetry of outline; yet none of these qualities or the highest attributes of beauty are indicated in a photograph of her. Possibly the pictures you have printed are of women possessing all these deeper charms; but I protest that all the elements of beauty should be taken into consideration by your judges.

Beauties in Small Towns.

Possibly my standards are too exact; but they come from lifelong study of humanity as a writer, which has given

me some standing as a poet and made me a passionate lover of beauty and perfection in nature and human nature. I have been, besides, a traveling man for some twenty-eight years, and in that period have noted in various parts of the land some transcendently beautiful women. Some of these have lived in small obscure towns which are not in this contest. In Florida I met a young lady living in a small town of western Ohio, one of six sisters, all of them of the most magnificent type of rich brunette beauty. In a little mining town of western Pennsylvania I saw a number of mountain girls whose superb perfections would throw many city and society women into the obscure shade.

Met Dazzling Beauty.

In a small city not so far from Washington I met a young stenographer whose wonderful beauty would in my judgment win the prize against any of those whose portraits have yet appeared during the present contest of several cities. I have met some on the street in cities and towns east, west and south, as might well happen in this national capital, whose dazzling loveliness has made me stop and gaze at them in amazement.

Well, let us hope that your inquiry may find the true beauty of them all, fit to be crowned with roses and entered upon a golden chariot so that she may be carried about the whole land for all men to behold and worship.

RICHARD LEW DAWSON.
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1907.

THOUSANDS VISIT THE ZOO OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON

New Monkey House Center of Attraction Where the
Various Simian Species Vie With Each Other
in Funny Stunts.

An enthusiastic cosmopolitan crowd, estimated at 10,000 persons, visited the Zoological Park yesterday afternoon. It was a gala gathering of young and old from every walk of life, with the younger element predominating. The beautiful summerlike weather brought the people out in large numbers, and every car that arrived at the park after midday was packed with men, women and children.

The sprightly fashion plates were reflected in the attire of the men and women, and it was no difficult matter for an observer to determine what is the most popular fad for clothes and spring bonnets. The driveways were an ever shifting panorama of automobiles, carriages and wheels rushing past closely together that at times it was difficult for pedestrians to cross the roads.

At the entrance of the park the pe-

nut vendor was a busy man, as each child as it arrived at the park, wanted to have something to feed the animals with. This important personage did a hand office business, and long before the crowd had started to return home he had sold out.

Attraction for young and old seemed to center in the new monkey house, where the funny little animals seemed to appreciate the big opening day and the great throng of callers by doing their best and funniest stunts. The monkey house was packed with an enthusiastic applauding throng of youngsters all the while the animals were impossible for the elders to get in. The day was a notable one for the park. The gathering showed its value as a pleasure ground.

When the crowds started home there was trouble. The street car company did not have nearly enough cars to handle the crowds. People with children had to wait until the crowd had thinned out so as to get on the cars with their little ones.

MASTER BUILDERS SCENT TROUBLE

Both Sides Now Seeking
Hard to Avoid
Trouble.

The master builders are waiting with much concern the outcome of tomorrow night's meeting of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance on the resolution adopted Saturday night by a majority vote of the Master Builders' Association, to refer back to the arbitrators for interpretation sections 5 and 6 of the award handed down by the board of dispute between the master plumbers and the journeymen.

Members of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance said this morning that every effort would be made to avert trouble, and nothing would be left undone by them to bring about a better understanding between the master plumbers and the journeymen.

The opinion was expressed today that the Structural Building Trades' Alliance will vote down the proposition to refer the question back to the arbitrators, because, as the matter now stands, the proposition of the master plumbers would be presented, and when arbitration was agreed to last August it was distinctly understood that the open shop was to be left out of the deliberations of the arbitrators.

WOMEN BLOCK PLAN OF RAZING CHURCH

Owner Wants to Turn
Edifice Into a Summer
Hotel.

DERBY, March 25.—Women are standing guard over the Methodist Church at West Rocky Hill, determined to prevent Moses Pomeranz, owner of the building, from carrying out his plan to convert it into a summer hotel. Because of removals and deaths among the congregation, services at the church were discontinued six years ago.

Pomeranz acquired the property by foreclosure three years ago. Recently he prepared to remodel the church for hotel purposes, whereupon the Methodists decided to reopen the building for worship. Pomeranz and his daughter put new locks on the doors and posted warnings against trespassing. Women broke in, however, and the Rev. A. A. Lancaster held services for sixty worshippers on Sunday. Since then women have taken turns guarding the church by day, while men alternate watching at night. Pomeranz has made several attempts to enter the church, but has been driven away.

LITTLE GIRL KIDNAPED. HAND ASKED IN MARRIAGE

MT. GILEAD, Ohio, March 25.—The authorities here believe that the six-year-old daughter of William Harvey, of Bloomer Grove, who disappeared five years ago, has been kidnaped and is being held for a ransom. The only clue to her fate was contained in a letter found fastened to the latch of the gate demanding the little girl's hand in marriage when she became of age. The letter further stated that if the demand was granted the child would be returned. There was no signature to the letter. The child is very pretty. Mr. Harvey is a well-to-do farmer, and he says he will spend all he has to find her.

BEAUTY'S PHOTO FREE OF CHARGE

In response to many letters of inquiry, The Sunday Times has made arrangements with several of the leading photographers of Washington whereby photographs of prospective participants in The Sunday Times contest for the honor of being declared the most beautiful woman in Washington may have their photographs taken free of charge.

All that is necessary is for the woman whose photo is to be taken, or the person who is to enter the photo in the contest to call at the news room of The Times, tenth floor, Munsey Building; and obtain an order for the photo from the Beauty Editor, Sunday Times.

These orders will be addressed to any one of the following photographers:

Atkinson.....1416 14th st. northwest
Bachrach.....1331 F street northwest
Bell.....1321-23 G street northwest
Boyce.....1325 F street northwest
Buck.....1113 F street northwest
Gilbert.....602 11th street northwest
Harris & Ewing.....1311 F street n. w.
Paine.....923 F street northwest
Parker.....1228 F street northwest
Prince.....Pa. ave. and 11th st. n. w.
Rice.....1293 F street northwest
Towles.....1107 F street northwest